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Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation, which may appear in the columns of THE NASHVILLE GLOBE will be gladly corrected upon being brought to the attention of the management.

Send correspondence for publication so as to reach this office Monday. No matter intended for current issue which arrives as late as Thursday can appear in that number, as Thursday is press day.

All news matter sent us for publication must be written only on one side of the paper, and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

TWO NOTABLE ADDRESSES.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, than whom there is no better known Negro in the United States, delivered two notable addresses in this city last Friday. In the first, before the students of Vanderbilt University and some of the white ministers of the city, he spoke of how the white man can help the Negro. In the second, before the graduating classes of the Meharry Colleges, he addressed himself to the problems that confront the Negro.

In the speech before the whites, Mr. Washington told some plain truths which may be epitomized in the closing paragraph of his address:

"Let each individual as often as possible put his hand upon his heart, and with an earnest prayer, ask his Maker how, if he were placed in the position of the Negro, he would like to be treated, and when that question has been prayerfully and conscientiously answered, in a large degree our problem will have been solved."

In his address before the colored people at the Ryman Auditorium, Dr. Washington dwelt with much emphasis upon the problems that confront us as a race. As in previous addresses, he insisted that the greatest problem before us is one of construction. And in this connection he paid a high compliment to a citizen of Nashville, who without arguing the abstract theory as whether or not the Negro could establish and conduct a publishing house, had gone ahead and built one which stands as a monument of the inherent possibilities of the race.

The race press, the magnetic Dr. Washington says, is all wrong. It devotes more space to the publishing of an account of the refusal of a ham-sandwich to a man than it does to the establishment of a bank. Evidently the good Doctor reads only a few of the race journals, or else he would not make the statement. Perhaps his is one of those "families which refuse to let colored newspapers come into the house because they give to the children the idea that ours is a sick race." Dr. Washington, however, is undoubtedly right when he says that the greatest problem before the race at the present is one of construction.

A POLITICAL TRICK.

It has been a source of regrets to those who have at heart the best interests of the Negro that in elections, upon moral questions like that of the abolition of the saloons, a majority of our race is usually lined up on the side of the whiskey element. In the election of Knoxville the only wards to give a majority for the retention of

the saloons were those in which the Negroes predominate. In Clarksville though, where the vote of the city is almost equally divided between the white and black, we thought we had seen a ray of hope, for it was due to the votes of the blacks that the anti-saloon element won.

This vote of the colored citizens of Clarksville was gratifying to those of the race who are acquainted with the baleful effects of whiskey upon the workingmen. But it now appears from the antics of the representative of Montgomery County in the lower house of the legislature, Speaker Cunningham, of Clarksville, that the colored citizen was handed a lemon when he voted to abolish the charter of the city.

As we have stated above, the population of Clarksville is almost evenly divided between the two races, but the very best relations exist. One of the wards has constantly returned a man of our race to the city council. This seemed to satisfy both races. So it appears that when the campaign for the abolition of the charter of the city was on, and Speaker Cunningham had refused to be bound by any election in which all the qualified voters were not given a chance to register their opinions, the anti-saloon forces, to secure the Negro vote, promised that in the event they were successful at the polls, the Negroes need have no fear that any change would be made in the city charter that would prevent them from being represented in the city government. But now that the Negro vote has made it possible for Clarksville to have a new charter in accordance with the provisions of the Pendleton Bill, Speaker Cunningham has asked that the charter be so amended as to have the councilmen elected from the city at large. The avowed purpose of his amendment is to prevent the election of a colored man as alderman.

Speaker Cunningham, as has been pointed out by the element of Clarksville of which the Mayor and the leading paper of the city are representatives has shown bad faith in dealing with the question. At the outset he demanded a vote on the saloon question by all the legal voters of the place, apparently with the hope that the Negro vote would defeat the demand for the expulsion of the saloon, but now, it seems, having failed in his desires, he wishes to drag in the race question and cut off the representation in the city council of Clarksville, to which the Negroes are justly entitled.

It is the action of such men as Mr. Cunningham that forces the Negro to align himself with elements which in no way tend toward the betterment of his race. A majority of the race, we believe, is opposed to the open and unrestricted saloon for these "hullabalos" or "dives" usually located in sections of the city occupied exclusively by colored people and run by white men are a standing menace to the morals of the youth of our race. But whenever an effort is made to rid a place of these "joints" there immediately appears a jack-out-the-box to raise the issue of white supremacy and rob the Negro of what little political power he has.

We congratulate the Anti-Saloon League of Clarksville, on the fight it is making to see that justice is done the colored citizens of the place. If they are victorious, the fight they have made will do much to establish the confidence of the Negroes of the state in the element of the white South, which is working for higher moral standards.

BUNCOMBE.

The Governor of Florida in his message to the legislature, noting the strained relations between the races, recommends that a resolution be passed memorializing Congress to purchase territory either domestic or foreign, and segregate all the Negroes of the country there and force them to stay. There is nothing unique in the Governor's proposition. It belongs to the same family as does Bishop Turner's plan to have all the Negroes in America go to Africa and if our memory is not at fault, John Temple

Graves the classical monomaniac of Atlanta, Ga., has advocated the same proposition for several years.

It seems that the less some of the Governors of the South know of the true inwardness of what they call the Negro Problem, the more ready they are to advance fantastic theories for its solution. Even if Gov. Broward's plans were feasible, the white business man and farmer of the South would offer such strong objections to its adoption that not a demagogue who had a desire to hold his seat in Congress would dare favor it. The South needs the Negro's labor too much for a sensible man to talk of getting rid of them. The Governor in the absence of anything else to say on the "problem" is talking buncombe.

We are in receipt of a copy of the report of the second annual convention of the Mississippi Negro Business League, which was held at Jackson, Miss., June 13th and 14th of last year. The report which was compiled by W. A. Scott, A. B., Ph. D., of Edwards, Miss., shows in the addresses of the several persons who addressed the convention, and especially Chas. Banks, the President, that optimistic spirit which has done so much to advance the state in business in the past five years.

We wish some one would tell us what Secretary Cortelyou did with the petition to have the Negro draughtsman removed from the department to which he had been assigned. Judging from the Secretary's record, we expected to hear him say that if the clerk's did not like the new acquisition they were not compelled to stay.

Roosevelt undoubtedly wishes there was such an offense as *lese majeste* in this country. If there were our strenuous President would have Harriman confined "at once and without honor." Teddy would also be relieved from such a frequent use of the word liar.

We are in receipt of a statement from Prof. W. E. B. DuBois in which he says that the report that he is preparing an exhibit for the Jamestown Exposition is untrue.

We wish to call our patrons' attention that all communications should have the true name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but for our own protection.

The present legislature seems to be better in some respects than the several that have preceded it. They have been too busy squabbling to discuss us. However, the Senate in a committee composed of the whole added \$6,000 for scholarships for colored children.

A. B. Parker, the "safe insane" candidate for the presidency, bobs up semi-occasionally to say: "I told you so."

We sympathize with the "Afro-American" newspapers of Chicago on account of Mayor Dunne.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO WASHINGTON.

The doctrine of optimism is the doctrine of hopefulness, and this was never more forcibly preached to the race than was done by one of its most powerful leaders, Booker T. Washington, before one of the most appreciative and representative audiences in an address to the graduating classes of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy of Meharry Medical College at Ryman Auditorium, Friday evening, March 29.

Mr. Washington, the apostle of industrial education, was never more happy in the presentation of a strong and practical speech, replete with that sterling good sense for which he is universally noted. He indeed is not only a hopeful man, but a man of action, push and executive ability. It is not truer of any other than of Washington that he is worthy to lead, worthy to point the rising young men and women to the possibilities of the future.

As one sits and listens at this truly great man fired by his theme, talking straight at his hearers the greatest possible good sense, one cannot but be inspired by his words of wisdom, one cannot but go forth again into

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the world more hopeful of the future and more determined to take up the battle of life with fresher courage. He counsels every member of the race to help solve the problem of the race; this, Mr. Washington emphasizes, may be done by each working out his own individual success, morally, intellectually, financially and religiously.

Mr. Washington's address to the largest class of colored medics that has ever gone forth into the world at one time from any Medical institution of this or any other country, was a masterly effort fraught with the most wholesome advice. He measured up to his reputation as a sound adviser and covered himself with undying glory by his earnest, eloquent plea for the Negro to meet all conditions, however trying, with a strong and manly courage. He tried to impress the fact that complaining of oppression or usurped rights or any of the opposing forces to the race would effect nothing and had nothing in common with its betterment. He made the point that if we became a constructive people, a productive people that all the other things would adjust themselves in time.

Mr. Washington is a forceful and forcible speaker who is justly classed as an orator—and an orator who will rank with the best that this country can now boast of. There is that air of earnestness and seriousness about the man, when swept on by the workings of his own well-balanced mind as he unbosoms himself of some great truth for the edification of his people, that leaves no doubt of his sincerity. And the people give evidence of their faith in his sincerity in no uncertain or half-hearted way. When he holds up a truth in his clear, strong and characteristic way, they applaud the effort to the echo.

No greater compliment can be paid an orator than that close, silent and respectful attention which admits of his every word being heard. Such was the tribute paid Mr. Washington in his address to the Medical class of Meharry and before one of the most cultured, refined and appreciative audiences at Ryman Auditorium last Friday evening.

Mr. Washington, among other great Negroes, is doing much for the race in preaching the gospel of hope, courage and work which in the coming years, will inevitably result in concrete racial achievements as opposed to abstract, individual achievement as now obtains.

There are those who may differ with Mr. Washington along some lines, but that he has and is accomplishing much for his people cannot be denied.

The people have a duty to perform and that is to hold up the hands of the leaders and strengthen them by words of cheer, letting them know that their efforts are receiving hearty appreciation.

A NEGRO BOY WINS.

For the first time in the history of Amherst College, a colored youth wins the most coveted prize. Arthur Curtis, son of Dr. A. M. Curtis, former surgeon-in-chief of Freedman's Hospital, and one of the leading surgeons of the race, won the Amherst cup for the best individual debate at the annual contest. What makes the honors higher still, Arthur Curtis is a Junior classman and is the first junior to ever win the cup. We congratulate the young man and his parents and the entire race upon this double victory at a time when so much is said about the Negro's ability to win on his merits. Here in one of the leading colleges of the nation where the whites are a hundred to one, the Negro wins the best prize under the decision of white men. This same rule is true at Harvard, Yale, and the other leading institutions of learning that admit our race. All we ask for is a fair chance, an open field and a fair fight.

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